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United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
9-20 July 2001

Draft Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Working paper by the President of the Conference

I. Preamble

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, having met in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001,

2. *Gravely concerned* at the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and spread in many regions of the world, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels,

3. *Recognizing* that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects sustains conflicts, exacerbates violence, contributes to the displacement of civilians, undermines respect for international humanitarian law, impedes the provision of humanitarian assistance to victims of armed conflict and fuels crime and terrorism,

4. *Gravely concerned* about its devastating consequences on children, many of whom are victims of armed conflict or are forced to become child soldiers, as well as the negative impact on women,

5. *Emphasizing* the linkage between poverty and underdevelopment and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

6. *Concerned also* about the close link between terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and precious minerals and the uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, and stressing the urgency of international efforts and cooperation

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aimed at combating, controlling or reducing the supply and demand of such weapons,

7. *Reaffirming* our respect for and commitment to the basic norms of international law and the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, the peaceful resolution of international disputes, non-intervention, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

8 *Reaffirming* the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

9. *Reaffirming* the right of each State to import, produce and retain small arms and light weapons for its legitimate self-defence and security needs,

10. *Reaffirming also* the right of self-determination of all peoples, in particular peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, and the importance of the effective realization of this right, as enunciated, inter alia, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,

11. *Recalling* the obligations of States to fully comply with arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

12. *Believing* that Governments bear the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons and, accordingly, should intensify their efforts to define the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and find ways of resolving them,

13. *Stressing* the necessity for international cooperation and assistance, including financial and technical assistance, to support and facilitate efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

14. *Recognizing* that the international community has a duty to deal with this issue, and acknowledging that the challenge posed by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects is multi-faceted and involves security, conflict resolution, crime prevention, humanitarian, health and development dimensions,

15. *Recognizing also* the important contribution of civil society, non-governmental organizations and industry in assisting Governments to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

16. *Recognizing further* that these efforts are without prejudice to the priorities accorded to nuclear disarmament, weapons of mass destruction and conventional disarmament,

17. *Welcoming* the efforts being undertaken at the regional, subregional, national and local levels to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and desiring to build upon them, taking into account the characteristics, scope and magnitude of the problem in each State or region,[1]

[1] See annex I for regional and subregional initiatives.

18. *Recalling* the Millennium Declaration and also welcoming ongoing initiatives in the context of the United Nations to address the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on children,

19. *Recognizing* that the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, establishes standards and norms that complement and reinforce efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

20. *Convinced* of the need for a global commitment to a comprehensive approach to promote, at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels, the prevention, reduction and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security,

21. *Resolve therefore* to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to put an end to human suffering by:

(a) Strengthening or developing norms and measures at the global, regional and national levels that would reinforce and further coordinate efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

(b) Enhancing the respect for life and the dignity of the human person through the promotion of a culture of peace;

(c) Developing and implementing agreed international measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons, to reduce their excessive and destabilizing accumulation and the spread of these weapons throughout the world;

(d) Placing particular emphasis on the regions of the world where conflicts come to an end and where serious problems with proliferation and circulation of small arms and light weapons have to be dealt with urgently;

(e) Mobilizing the political will throughout the international community to prevent and combat illicit transfers and manufacturing of small arms and light weapons in all their aspects, to cooperate towards these ends and to raise awareness of the character and seriousness of the interrelated problems associated with the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in these weapons;

(f) Promoting responsible action by States with a view to preventing the illicit export, import, transit and retransfer of small arms and light weapons.

II. Preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

1. We, the States participating in this Conference, bearing in mind the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions, undertake the following measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects:

At the national level

2. To put in place adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction and over the export, import, transit or retransfer of such weapons, in order to prevent unauthorized manufacture of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, or their diversion to unauthorized recipients.

3. To adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can and will be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes.

4. To establish, or designate as appropriate, national coordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. This should include aspects of the manufacture, control, trafficking, circulation, brokering, trade, tracing, finance, collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons.

5. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a national point of contact to act as liaison between States on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

6. To identify groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take appropriate legislative measures to criminalize activities of such groups and individuals.

7. To ensure that henceforth manufacturers apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each small arm and light weapon as an integral part of the production process. This marking should be unique and should identify the country of manufacture and also provide information that enables the national authorities of that country to identify the manufacturer and serial number, so that the authorities concerned can identify and trace each weapon.

8. To adopt and enforce, where they do not exist, all necessary measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, brokering, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons, and to ensure that collected, confiscated or seized weapons are destroyed once due legal process is completed or, where appropriate, adequately marked.

9. To ensure that comprehensive and accurate records are kept for as long as possible on the manufacture, holding and transfer of small arms and light weapons within their jurisdiction. These records should be organized and maintained in such a way as to ensure that accurate information can be promptly retrieved and collated by competent national authorities.

10. To ensure accountability for all small arms and light weapons held and issued by the State and effective measures for tracing illicitly traded weapons.

11. To assess applications for export authorizations according to strict norms and procedures that cover all categories of small arms and light weapons and are consistent with States' existing responsibilities under international law. Likewise, to

establish or maintain an effective system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, for the transfer of all categories of small arms and light weapons.

12. To put in place adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to ensure the effective control over the transfer of small arms and light weapons, including the use of authenticated end-user certificates, and enhanced legal and enforcement measures.

13. To make every effort, without prejudice to the right of States to re-export small arms and light weapons that they have previously imported, to advise the original exporting State before the retransfer of those weapons.

14. To develop adequate national legislation regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering. This legislation should include measures such as registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering as well as the criminalization of all illicit brokering activities performed in the State's jurisdiction.

15. To supply small arms and light weapons only to Governments, or to entities duly authorized by Governments.

16. To take all necessary measures, including al' legal or administrative means, against any activity that violates a United Nations Security Council embargo.

17. To ensure that all confiscated, seized or collected small arms and light weapons are destroyed, subject to any legal constraints associated with the preparation of criminal prosecutions, unless another form of disposition has been officially authorized, provided that such weapons have been marked and the form of this disposition has been recorded.

18. To ensure, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, that the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold small arms and light weapons establish adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to the management and security of their stocks of these weapons. These standards and procedures should, inter alia, relate to: appropriate locations for stockpiles; physical security measures; control of access to stocks; inventory management and accounting control; staff training; security, accounting and control of small arms and light weapons held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel; and procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss.

19. To regularly review the stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies and to ensure that such stocks declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements are clearly identified, and that programmes for the responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of such stocks are established and implemented and that such stocks are adequately safeguarded until disposal.

20. To destroy surplus small arms and light weapons taking into account the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000. Surplus weapons retained for other purposes will be permanently made inoperable and decommissioned.

21. To develop and implement public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons, where appropriate, possible, and in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

22. To seriously consider, legal restrictions on unrestricted trade in and ownership of small arms and light weapons.

23. To develop and implement, where needed, effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of small arms and light weapons, particularly in post-conflict situations, unless another form of disposition has been duly authorized, and such weapons have been marked and the alternate form of disposition has been recorded, and to include, where applicable, specific provisions for these programmes in peace agreements.

24. To meet the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation.

25. To make public national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradicating of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, or to submit to relevant regional and international organizations, upon request and in accordance with their national practices, information on, inter alia, (a) small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within their jurisdiction; and (b) any other information such as illicit trade routes and techniques that can contribute to the eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

At the regional level

26. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a point of contact within subregional and regional organizations to act as liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

27. To encourage negotiations, as appropriate, with the aim of concluding legally binding instruments and, where they do exist, ratification and full implementation of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

28. To strengthen and establish, where appropriate and as agreed by the States concerned, moratoria in affected regions or subregions on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and to respect such moratoria and/or action programmes and cooperate with the countries concerned in the implementation thereof, including through technical assistance and other measures.

29. To establish, where appropriate, subregional or regional mechanisms, in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders.

30. To encourage regional and subregional action on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures.

31. To encourage States, where appropriate, to implement regional and subregional mechanisms to promote safe, effective stockpile management and security, in particular physical security measures, for small arms and light weapons.

32. To prevent and remove, taking into account the characteristics, scope and magnitude of the problem in each region, avoidable inconsistencies or incoherence between various measures and procedures at the regional, subregional and global levels which could undermine the overall effectiveness of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

33. To support national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in post-conflict situations involving other regional States with special reference to the measures agreed in paragraphs 28 to 32 of this section.

34. To encourage regions to develop, where appropriate and on a voluntary basis, measures to enhance transparency with respect to small arms and light weapons transfers, with a view to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

At the global level

35. To cooperate with the United Nations system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council.

36. To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within existing resources, through the Department for Disarmament Affairs, to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis, including national reports, on implementation of the Programme of Action.

37. To support, particularly in post-conflict situations, the disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants and their subsequent reintegration into civilian life, including providing support for the effective disposition, as stipulated in paragraph 17 of this section, of collected small arms and light weapons, for the development of alternative livelihoods for ex-combatants and for the rehabilitation of victims, particularly women and children.

38. To support the inclusion, where applicable, of relevant provisions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the mandates and budgets of peacekeeping operations.

39. To develop international arrangements and a legally binding instrument to enable the timely and reliable tracing of lines of supply by relevant authorities.

40. To encourage States and the World Customs Organization, as well as other relevant organizations, to consider enhanced cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to identify groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

41. To encourage States to accede to international legal instruments on terrorism and transnational organized crime.

42. To develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons with a view to

preventing, combating and eradicating the activities of those engaged in such brokering, including through the development of model legislation on brokering, as a basis for an eventual legally binding international instrument.

43. To encourage the relevant international and regional organizations and States to facilitate the cooperation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in activities related to the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in view of the important role that civil society plays in efforts to raise awareness of and address the problems associated with such weapons.

44. To promote a culture of peace by encouraging education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, involving all sectors of society.

III. Implementation, international cooperation and assistance

1. We, the States participating in the Conference, recognize that the responsibility for solving the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects falls on all States, regardless of their role in the situation. We also recognize that States need close international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate this illicit trade.

2. States undertake to cooperate and to ensure coordination, complementarity and synergy in efforts to deal with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, and to encourage the establishment and strengthening of partnerships at all levels among international and intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

3. States in a position to do so undertake to render assistance, including technical and financial assistance where needed, to support the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects as contained in the Programme of Action.

4. States and international and regional organizations should, upon request by affected States, assist and promote conflict prevention measures. Where requested by all the parties concerned, States and international and regional organizations should promote and assist the pursuit of negotiated solutions to conflicts, including by addressing their root causes.

5. States and international and regional organizations should, where appropriate, develop partnerships to share resources and information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

6. With a view to facilitating implementation of the Programme of Action, States and international and regional organizations should assist interested States, upon request, in building capacities in areas including the development of appropriate legislation and regulations, law enforcement, tracing and marking, stockpile management and security, destruction of small arms and light weapons and the collection and exchange of information.

7. States should enhance cooperation, the exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control

officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

8. Regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security should be developed. The United Nations, within existing resources, and other appropriate international or regional organizations should consider developing capacity for training in this area.

9. States are encouraged to use and support, including by providing relevant information, Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS) database or any other database that may be developed.

10. International cooperation and assistance to examine technologies which would improve the tracing and detection of small arms and light weapons, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies, should be encouraged.

11. States undertake to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of existing regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, particularly by strengthening mechanisms based on the exchange of information.

12. States undertake to exchange information on a voluntary basis on their national marking systems on small arms and light weapons.

13. States further undertake to enhance mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

14. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance in the destruction or other responsible disposal of surplus stocks or unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.

15. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should support stockpile management and security programmes, and training.

16. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organizations in a position to do so should provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism.

17. With respect to regions and subregions where conflicts have ended and where serious problems are experienced with excessive and destabilizing accumulations and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, the relevant regional and international organizations should support, within available resources, appropriate post-conflict programmes related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.

18. With respect to such regions and subregions, greater efforts should be made to address the security aspects of development. This approach should not hamper existing and future social and developmental activities and should fully respect the rights of the States concerned to establish priorities in their programmes.

19. States, regional and subregional organizations, research centres, health and medical institutions, the United Nations system, international financial institutions

and civil society are urged to develop and fund action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, providing, whenever possible, the basis for continued advocacy and action on preventive measures and evaluating the impact of these measures.

IV. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

1. We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, recommend to the General Assembly the following agreed steps to be taken for the effective follow-up of the Conference:

(a) To convene a Conference no later than 2006 to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(b) To convene a meeting of States on a biennial basis to consider the national, subregional, regional and global progress made, to facilitate the exchange of information on current and planned activities related to the Programme of Action and to examine ways to strengthen and develop measures contained therein;

(c) To encourage subregional and/or regional arrangements to convene meetings, with the assistance of the United Nations, as appropriate, and of States willing to provide financial support, and with the participation of civil society, on progress made subregionally and regionally on the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(d) To invite States to report biennally to the Secretary-General, and on a voluntary basis, on progress made in implementing the Programme of Action;

(e) To request the Secretary-General to report biennally, based on the information referred to on subparagraph (d) above, to the General Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of this Programme of Action;

(f) To strengthen and further develop measures contained in the Programme of Action, including negotiation of an international instrument to identify and trace the lines of supply of small arms and light weapons;

(g) To consider the elaboration of an international instrument to restrict the production and trade in small arms and light weapons to registered manufacturers and brokers duly licensed or otherwise authorized by Governments.

2. Finally, we, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects:

(a) Encourage the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations to undertake further initiatives to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(b) Encourage and support all initiatives to provide assistance to States and to mobilize resources and expertise to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(c) Further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to be engaged, as appropriate, in national, regional and global efforts to implement this Programme of Action.

Annex

Initiatives undertaken at the regional and subregional levels to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

- In June 1998, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) adopted a decision on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, stressing the role that OAU should play in coordinating efforts to address the problem in Africa and requesting the Secretary-General of OAU to prepare a comprehensive report on the issue.
- Decision on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons adopted by the Heads of State and Government of OAU at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Algiers in July 1999 (see A/54/424, annex II).
- From 30 November to 1 December 2000, OAU held a Ministerial Meeting at Bamako on the issue of small arms and light weapons. The meeting adopted the **Bamako Declaration** (A/CONF.192/PC.23).
- First Continental Meeting of African Experts on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Addis Ababa, May 2000.
- International Consultation on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons, Addis Ababa, June 2000.
- Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community, Namibia, August 2000.
- Decision by the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Community to conclude its negotiations on a protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the region of the community.
- Decision by the States members of the Economic Community of West African States to implement their agreement on a moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa.
- The Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Conference on the Proliferation of Small Arms, attended by the Foreign Ministers of all 10 countries of the region, met at Nairobi in March 2000 and adopted the **Nairobi Declaration**.
- In November 1997, the States members of the Organization of American States (OAS) signed the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. The Convention, which came into force in 1998, sets forth a set of substantial measures to combat illicit arms trafficking. The Convention has been reinforced by the adoption by the States members of the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of model regulations for the control of the international movement of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition.
- In April 1998, the Presidents of the States members (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) and associated States (Bolivia and Chile) signed a joint

Declaration, agreeing to create a joint register mechanism of buyers and sellers of firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials.

- The Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean States for the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was held at Brasilia from 22 to 24 November 2000. The **Brasilia Declaration** was adopted at the meeting.

- In June 1999, the First Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, adopted the **Declaration of Rio de Janeiro**.

- In June 1999, a workshop was held at Lima on the topic "Illicit Traffic in Small Arms: Latin American and Caribbean issues". The workshop was part of the Secretary-General's mandate under General Assembly resolution 53/77 T of 4 December 1998 to conduct broad-based consultations on illicit trafficking in small arms.

- The establishment, by the States parties to the Inter-American Convention, of the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

- The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons in November 2000.

- The adoption by the European Union of the Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the other initiatives undertaken, such as the Joint Action on Small Arms, which has been endorsed by several Member States not members of the European Union.

- Seminar of the Forum for Security Cooperation on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Vienna, April 2000.

- Conference on Export Controls, Sofia, December 1999.

- Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Possible Contribution to the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe, Slovenia, January 2000.

- Meeting of the Working Table on Security Issues of the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina, February 2000.

- Workshop on Stockpile Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Thun, Switzerland, March 2000.

- The Regional Seminar on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons, co-hosted by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the Governments of Indonesia and Japan, was held at Jakarta in May 2000. The Seminar made a positive contribution to the debate on illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in general, and in particular to the efforts of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its member States.

- The Asia Regional Workshop on Small Arms was held at Tokyo in June 2000, as part of the informal consultations in the context of the preparatory process for the 2001 United Nations Conference in the Asian region.

- A Conference entitled "Countering Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation in South Asia", organized by the Governments of Canada and Sri Lanka and the Colombo-based Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, was held at Colombo in June 2000. It was the first such meeting in South Asia to discuss the issue of small arms as well as others related to the 2001 Conference.
- Pacific Islands Forum paper on small arms: "The Interests and Involvement of Pacific Island Forum Countries".
- Meeting of the South Pacific Chiefs of Police and the Oceania Customs Organisation subcommittee, Fiji, March 2000.
- Second Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network, Lucerne, Switzerland, 11-12 May 2000.
- Workshop on Traceability of Small Arms and Light Weapons: Tracing, Marking and Record-Keeping, Geneva, 12-13 March 2001.
- NATO/EAPC Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Export Controls and Small Arms and Light Weapons Transfers, Brussels, 16-17 March 2000.
- EAPC/PfP Workshop in support of the South-East Europe Initiative (SEEI) on Regional Cooperation in South-East Europe and the Challenge of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 22-23 June 2000.
- NATO/EAPC Experts Workshop on Export Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Brussels, 21 November 2000.
- PfP Training Course on Stockpile Management and Security of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Brugg, Switzerland, 28 May-June 2001.
- Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Practical Challenges for the Implementation of Current Undertakings in OSCE and in EAPC, Baku, 21-22 June 2001.